The relative proportions of employees in public and in private undertakings is not stated, but the former were undoubtedly in an overwhelming majority. By 1932, according to semi-official data, the number of Jewish employees had risen to 450,000, or more than double the number of 1926.

In Soviet Russia the proportion of Jews in the army, and especially in the higher ranks, exceeds their percentage of the total population, a phenomenon not known anywhere else; in 1926 they formed 2-1 per cent of the Red Army, and 1-8 of the population.

The Jews formed—

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Among the officers . . . . . | 2*1 |
| „ „ administrative officials. . . . | 3 - 9 |
| In the political department . . . . | 10-3 |
| Among the army doctors . . . . | 18-6 |
| „ „ 3, veterinary surgeons . . | 4-5 |
| 5, „ commissioned ranks . . . | 4'4 |
| „ „ N.C.O.'s and privates . . . | 1 - 6 |
| „ „ volunteers . . . . . | 3-4 |

In 1926 the percentage of Jews in the liberal professions was in—

| | Per cent. | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Ukraine . | 30-4 | as against | 5-4 in the total population. |
| White Kussia . | 35-7 | „ | 8-2 |
| Moscow . . | 22-8 | „ | 6-5 |
| Leningrad . | 23-9 | „ | 5-3 |
| „ „ | | | |

(g) *Palestine*

The general and occupational census of October 1931 enumerates a total of 8745 Jews engaged in public services and the professions, making 38-3 per cent of those gainfully occupied in them, as against 18 per cent of the total settled (not nomadic) population. They were distributed as follows: